

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL. XXXII.

THE STREET SINGER.

Of all the days that's in the week,
I'd only love but one day,
And that's the day that comes between
A Saturday and Monday.

It was an old, old song. But the voice
that sang it wasn't old by any means. It
was fresh and clear and sweet and
strong. And it came ringing out from
the dirty, foul-smelling alley, reminding
one of a time when I heard a bird song
come floating up from the dark hold of
a ship.

Down the street, as if he were in a
great hurry to get somewhere, came
Professor Hale, the man who taught the
children of the rich people uptown how
to sing.

He looked tired and worried as if the
harmony of the day had jangled all out
of tune. All at once, he too, heard the
voice, and now it was singing:

"Then I dress up in my best,
And walk out with my Sally;
She's the darling of my heart,
And she lives down in our alley.

The grave professor seemed suddenly to
forget his hurry. He stopped stock
still.

"By jove! What a voice!" he ejacu-
lated, for the tone said to a plaintive,
vibrating minor that thrilled through
the mucky atmosphere, like a burst of
sunshine. And then he went in pursuit of
the voice.

In a two-wheeled huckster's cart,
which had been disabled and deserted,
stood a little girl about 9 years old. She
had on a red calico dress. It was pretty
dirty, but apparently the little girl
thought she was dressed up.

She had washed her face back as far
as her ears, so that he could see that she
was very pretty. Her skin was a clear
olive. Her eyes were big and bright and
brown. Her hair was almost the color
of mahogany and hung in thick, tangled
curls down below her waist.

She wore no stockings, but on her
feet was a pair of blue satin boots, with
tassels at the top, and little pointed heels,
such as the chorus girls in the opera
wear.

She was standing with her head
thrown back, her little hands clasped
tightly across her chest, singing with all
her might. Around her were grouped
about a dozen little gamins of the alley,
who, if not appreciative listeners, were
very enthusiastic ones.

When the professor appeared the en-
tertainment stopped and the little singer
looked as shy and as confused as if she
had been caught doing something
naughty.

But the professor did not notice her
confusion, for he had his way right
through the crowd in his little group
and into the cart that Hale had
driven up.

"What's this?" he asked
glibly, as he stepped into the
cart. "I'm taking it into
the falls or perhaps the little girl an-
swered, and continued way.

"My name is Alice Flynn and I live
down there, nodding my head towards
a basement near

"Who'll give you to sing?"

"Nobody. I always knew how,"
answered the little one, with a side look
at her companions.

"Whom do you live with?" was the
professor's next question.

"Granma," answered Alice.

"Will you take me to see your grand-
mother?" asked the professor, suddenly.

Instead of answering him Alice looked
at her audience and giggled. Professor
Hale evidently knew how to gain his
point, for, taking a silver coin from his
pocket, he said

"I'll give you this if you'll take me to
your grandmother. Will you go now?"

"Oh, no! I just!" exclaimed Alice,
and she scrambled over the wheel of the
cart. "Come right this way."

The professor gingerly picked his way
down the dirty steps into the dingy
cellar which Alice called home. Sitting
in an old rocking chair, smoking a rank-
smelling pipe, was a very old woman.
She was so nearly blind that she didn't
notice at first that Alice had company.
She heard the footsteps, and began.

"I think it's time we was a-g-g-tin'
home, you good-for-nothin' little trollop.
An' if ya ain't brought the price o' a sup
o' tay and a bit o' bacon it will be th'
worst for ye."

"I've brought a gentleman with me,"
said Alice. "He wanted to come and
see you, and he's a quarter for your tea
and bacon. He give it to me for bring-
in' him."

The old woman lifted her shaking
head and looked at the professor with
watery bloodshot eyes. The professor
didn't waste any words.

"Madam," he said, "this little girl has
a wonderful voice. I want to take her
home and teach her to sing. Are you
willing that she should go?"

"And what would I be doin' without
her?" whined the old woman. "And me
wi' the rheumatiz that bad I can't be
puttin' my foot to the floor."

"Well," said the professor, "here's a
\$3 bill that I'll give you. And I'll send
you that amount each week if you will
let me have the little girl."

The old woman hesitated a little at
first, thinking that perhaps the profes-
sor would increase his offer. But when
she saw that he had no such intention
she accepted eagerly enough. And then
the gentleman took Alice by the hand
and led her away, while the grandmother
sat mumbly over the crisp now green-
back, without so much as giving her a
word of farewell.

Alice began to be frightened. She
commenced to cry and kept on crying,
even when the car stopped and the
professor led her up to the front of a beau-
tiful horse looking right out on the park.

She still cried and begged him to let
her go back to her miserable alley and
her wretched old grandmother. She
didn't feel any better when she got
inside of the hall and stood on the soft
carpet among the pretty lightsome flow-
ers. You see she wasn't used to it.

The professor stepped to the foot of the
stairs and called.

"Come down here, Kitty. I want you."

And Kitty came, a beautiful little yellow
haired fairy, all in ribbons and lace, who
cried, as she ran downstairs.

"Oh, papa, where did you get that
little girl?"

"I found her down in our alley," an-
swered the professor, with a twinkle in
his eye.

"How do you do, little girl?" said Kitty.

"What pretty hair you've got, and oh,
my! what lovely boots! Where did you
get them?"

Alice was all right now. She wasn't
afraid any more and she answered very
promptly and confidentially.

"I bought 'em of the ragman for
cent, and I got this dress from the rag-
man, too. Ain't it a daisy?"

After a few minutes the little girl
was chattering away as if they had
known each other always. And then
Professor Hale told his daughter to go
and call her nurse. When she appeared
he said:

"Mary, you may take this little girl
upstairs and give her a bath, and dress
her in some of Miss Kitty's clothes. To-
morrow you may go out and see about
getting her some clothes of her own, and
you may fix up the little room next to
yours for her to sleep in. She is going
to stay with us for a while."

It was night in the gay city of Paris,
and the grand opera house was all ablaze
with a thousand lights.

Up and down through the gilded foyer
gay couples were walking, and as they
walked they talked of the young girl who
was to sing that night.

"They say she is very beautiful," said
one, "and that she sings like all the birds
in the forest."

"She's young," said another, "only 13,
the bills say. And yet she has studied
under all the masters, and they pro-
nounced her wonderful."

I am sure you have guessed by this
time that the singer was no other than
our little girl of the alley, Alice Flynn.

It was a darling thing to bring her out in
the gay capital before all the critics, but
Professor Hale was a man who dared.

He proved that when he first took charge
of Alice.

At last it was time for her to appear.
She came forward almost timidly as
she first entered the great house on Fifty-
ninth street in New York.

The hundreds of people, the dazzling
lights, the sudden burst of applause and
the hush of expectation which followed
it were all so confusing that Alice was
bewildered.

Her first impulse was to turn and run,
but then she remembered what Professor
Hale had said to her:

"I am looking forward to the greatest
triumph of my life to-night. You must
not disappoint me."

He was standing in the flies now,
breathless, watching her, and Alice said
to herself, "I must not fail."

And I didn't. I've got emboldened
a little, and I'm going to look at them again.

And then I can't even begin to
describe that song." When she said the great
audience sat silent and in awe.

Then from a thousand lips came the
"Bravo!" travel down her back! Encore!

encore!

When Alice came forward the second
time she found herself confronted by a
barrioste of roses, which her enthusiastic
audience had piled in front of the
footlights.

She never knew what made her do it.

She hadn't thought of the old song
for years. But it came to her now, and
without any assistance from the orches-
tra she sang:

"All the days that's in the week,
I dearly love but one day,
And that's the day that comes betwixt
A Saturday and Monday."

The air was still quivering with the
humble pathos of her pathetic minor
key when from the pit there came a
startled cry of "Fire! The wings are on

fire!"

Of course there was a stampede. Some
one sprang from the right of the stage
and seized Alice's arm.

"Come this way. There's a solid wall
of fire on the other side. It started in
the great room and crept around to the
stage."

"But Mr. Hale is there," said Alice,
fearfully.

"Well, he'll have to stay there, then,"
said the man, "for nobody can get at
him now." He still attempted to drag
Alice away.

"But some one must get at him
I will not go and leave him here."

"I tell you it is madness," cried the
man. "It's sure death to go near that

side."

"Then I'll stay and die with him," said
Alice firmly.

Then, with a presence of mind that
was wonderful, she ran to the dressing
room, seized a long woolen cloak, on
which she emptied the contents of the
silver ice pitcher, and wrapping herself
in it, she plunged straight through the
wall of fire.

Mr. Hale was not where she thought
she ran about through the stifling smoke,
but could not find him. The man who
tried to hold her back stood in the center
of the stage, dazed.

"Why did you let her go in there?"

"She thought you were there and she
wanted to save you," was the answer.

The professor hesitated a little at
first, thinking that perhaps the profes-
sor would increase his offer. But when
she saw that he had no such intention
she accepted eagerly enough. And then
the gentleman took Alice by the hand
and led her away, while the grandmother
sat mumbly over the crisp now green-
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haired fairy, all in ribbons and lace, who
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Time was all.

COLOSSAL STATUES.

SPECIMENS OF THE WORK OF SCULPTORS IN REMOTE AGES.

Some of the Gigantic Stone Figures Found in the Old World—The Colosses of Rhodes—A Music Making Granite Image. Rameses the Great.

Among the statues, images of heroes and the gods, and of symbolic figures that sculptors have fashioned of stone or metal from remote ages, some are distinguished and attract special attention on account of their great size. Some are found in distant and almost inaccessible places, others in cities and museums, while a few exist only in the pages of history.

Under the successive of Alexander the Great for colossal statues enjoyed a "boom." Colossus came into being in numerous places. The most famous was Apollo at Rhodes. This was by a pupil of Sisyphus, and is ranked among the seven wonders of the world. Pliny wrote that it was seventy cubits, or about one hundred and thirty-two feet tall. It is said to have been placed on a pier at the entrance of the port, as shown in the illustration, so that vessels sailing between the legs when entering or leaving Rhodes. Fifty-one years after being erected it was overturned by an earthquake, and lay prostrate for 900 years, when, in 672, it was destroyed by Arabs and the metal exchanged with Jews for goats.

The first colossal figure met in traveling through north Egypt is the sphinx, beside the pyramids of Gizeh. The body of a lion, with a human head crouching in a plain of sand. It has the appearance of being the guardian of the pyramids. The sphinx is ninety feet above the sand. The face, including the hair, is twenty-six feet high. In the Sixteenth century Prosperus Alpinus, who bethold it intact, wrote highly of the beauty of the features, and Abdallatif, a learned Arab physician, who saw it 400 years before, praised warmly the sweetness of the mouth and expression carried in the smile. This is all lost now, as the nose is gone and the rest of the face badly defaced. The sphinx is supposed to have been chiseled 1650 years B. C., by order of Thoutmosis IV, to honor the memory of his father. Some historians, however, take the ground that the sphinx existed before the pyramid of Memnon, which was early overturned by an earthquake, but restored by Septimus Severus, easily follows the sphinx. This colossus is now without a face, the forehead, nose and mouth having disappeared. The chest arms and legs are also broken and crumpled. Not far away is the statue of Amenophis. The two great figures are near Rameses, on the left bank of the Nile, and are each sixty feet in height. They are all that remain of the palace of Amenophis III. Each statue is on a base of red granite as high as a four story house. It was in Nero's reign that the musical propensities of the Memnon came to light. He almost spoke of the Memnon to light to almost any one of the ancient histories. And the melodious sounds that the Memnon gives forth at sunrise will be found spoken of. Tacitus compares them to the ring made by breaking the string of a lyre. On the Memnon legs and base are seventy-two inscriptions, the earliest in Nero's time, dated A. D. 44, and the last 130 years after, in the reign of Septimus Severus. The most famous inscription is that of the Emperor Adrian, who in 130 went with the Empress Sabina to Upper Egypt. Their names, half in Latin and half in Greek, are still distinctly visible.

The renown of the speaking Memnon was much increased under the Anthony, and pilgrims came to make offerings at its feet, never doubting that the sounds were other than the voice of Memnon, the hero of Homer, the king of the east, saluting his mother, Aurora, each morning at the sun's rising. Science in recent years has laid out the romance of mythology in the most prosaic way, by finding that the stones in the statue gave out different noises when the sun began to shine on them after the cool and dew of the night.

Auxerre is an Arab village, which gives its name to the ruins in the midst of which it is established. These ruins are the remains of the grand palaces constructed, one by Rameses the Great, the other by Amenophis-Memnon of the eighteenth dynasty. The latter is the more ancient; the palace of Rameses-Sesostris is of later date.

The entrance to the palace of Rameses is of incomparable grandeur. Against the entrance stand four colossal statues representing Rameses the Great. They are each sculptured of a single block of granite of mingled red and black. They are seated upon cubical stones, one of them leaning against a little obelisk. They are forty-three feet high. Although they are much disfigured and dilapidated, one recognizes the high head dressed in the form of a miter, the collar that encircles their necks, the legends engraved upon their arms, as well as the patterns of the robes, fastened by a belt around the waist. These four Colosses, sitting in majestic silence at the gates of the palace, must have produced a most impressive effect.

Within one of the ruined courts lie the remains of a gigantic statue of Rameses the Great. In one block we have the head, chest and arms far as the elbow; in another the stomach and thighs. The left hand has been found, and also one of the feet. The head has preserved its form; the different shapes of the head dress are easily distinguishable, but the face is hopelessly mutilated. It is almost impossible to give the exact height of this Colossus. The ear is nearly four feet long. The distance from one ear to the other, across the face, is seven feet.

The circumference of the arm below the elbow is sixteen feet. Although it was seated, the statue ought to have been without its pedestal, which is still in its place, in 1660 feet in height. It was placed in the temple of Rameses the Great, and was the largest statue in the world.

"Sly, where did she come from?"

"Oh, from heaven." "I know; that was the package I brought from the post office yesterday, and I never knew anything about it."

"Golly! why didn't you save me the stamp?" San Francisco Chronicle.

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

C. C. POWNING, Editor and Proprietor

THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

The report of Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Eleventh census, concerning the operations of the census office service, since June, 1889, explains in detail the vast amount of work that already has been done preliminary to the active field work to begin next year.

The method inaugurated by the office and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, will not only bring the best work and leave the Superintendent free to act with great rapidity when the demand is greatest for clerks, but is in the line of practical civil service reform. Several important reports of the Eleventh census will be ready for publication during the Fall and Winter of 1890, and the Superintendent makes a suggestion, which if adopted by Congress, will secure, he thinks, the publication of the volumes speedily after they are ready for the printer. The plan is to have the volumes printed by private contract only, having the census office print and publish them itself. The work preliminary to the enumeration is well in hand. The population schedule has been prepared, and in addition to the information called for by the Tenth census the schedule will ascertain what language is spoken by every person ten years of age and upward, how long adult males of foreign birth have been in the United States, and whether they are "naturalized, how many children each married woman has and how many living, and the classification by race will include mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons.

Among the important new features is a special study of the birth and death rates, and the principal causes of the deaths of twenty-four of our largest cities; a special study of the influences of race upon fecundity and mortality, and a special study of the relations of occupation to the death rates and to the particular causes of death.

Inquiry regarding names, organization and length of service of surviving veterans of the rebellion who served the United States, will call for a report of eight volumes of 1,000 pages each.

The statistics of agriculture, it is expected, will be more complete than ever before, and many include some new features in relation to irrigation, dairy and poultry products, ranch cattle and the number of animals other than those on farms.

The preliminary work in the division of manufactures indicate that the statistics will be more complete and accurate than the country has ever had before.

SILVER IS AN AMERICAN PRODUCT.

We are pleased to note the following editorial in the October number of the Textile Record of America—a journal published in Philadelphia, of large circulation and commanding influence among the textile manufacturers of the United States. Its specialty is not finance, but the editor is evidently loyal to American silver and American prosperity:

The influence of silver upon prices of commodities is not generally recognized, but it deserves very close attention from the American public and particularly from manufacturers. There can be no doubt, we think, that the depression of prices of articles which has prevailed for several years is chiefly due to the demonetization of silver by Germany and the subsequent suspension of the operations of the Latin Union. The effect of these movements was to enhance the value of gold by increasing the demand for it, and at the same time to strengthen the prevalent disposition to measure everything by the gold standard. Thus it came about that more silver bullion, more cloth, more iron, more wheat, more of everything produced by human industry, was required to buy a gold dollar. Or, to turn the thing the other way, a gold dollar would buy a greater quantity of any of the materials of industry—that is to say, the prices of the latter were thrust downward. Now, if England and Germany could be induced to put the two metals on an equal footing and the Latin States once more should stand together in the matter of silver coinage, the value of silver would advance, the value of gold would decrease, and the prices of all commodities would increase. Less labor would be required to get a gold dollar, or, to put it the other way, a gold dollar would buy less of the fruits of labor—prices in short would advance. In this view the importance of the policy of our Government is strictly adhering to the coinage of silver is evident. But for this the prices of silver and other articles would tumble further. The assertion may be ventured that the abandonment of this policy would inflict frightful injury upon the country and would make really hopeless the acceptance of bimetalism by the mono-metallic nations. Silver is an American product, and it is good Americanism for us to stand loyally by it.

Found Among Rubbish.

The records, files and rubbish are being uncovered in the Interior Department. Commissioner Groff is having the musty records of the Land Office overhauled and put in shape so that the office force and the public may have easy access to them. While the clerks were engaged in clearing out what appeared to be rubbish in a neglected corner of the office they came across a bundle of dingy papers. On inspection they proved to be cash applications to purchase lands in Wimans district, Indiana, and dated as far back as December, 1849. The papers have been called for on several occasions by Congressional committees and have been missing for several years and of late had been given up for lost. Commissioner Groff is having a lot of commendable work done in his office which will make the records more accessible for the public.

Go to Lange & Schmitt's for ranges, and cook stoves. Best assortment in the State.

NATIONAL SILVER CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9, 1889.
To the Editor of the NEVADA STATE JOURNAL:

When in St. Louis in July last I, in an interview with a reporter of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, proposed and advised that the National Silver Convention be held in that city. On the 22d of July my interview was published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, and the same day several reporters were sent out to interview their leading citizens. The responses were many and all agreed on my proposition. Committees were appointed and everything now is ready for a National Silver Convention to be held in St. Louis on November 26th. To the St. Louis Post-Dispatch we are all now indebted for the undying perseverance to make this important meeting possible.

The Chairman of the several committees are: On Call and Address, James Campbell; on Invitation, Edwards Whitaker; on Arrangements, Julius D. Abeles; on Transportation, L. A. Coquard; on Entertainment, J. J. Mullally; on Finance, A. J. Weil; on Hotels, John Mulford; on Press and Press Correspondence, A. E. Elliott; on Reception, Hon. D. R. Francis. Up to this day the list of speakers on the subject to be dwelt upon as furnished by the Secretary of the Convention are:

1. What effect has the demonetization of silver had in respect to Indian competition with our farmers and manufacturers, Hon. Wm. M. Stewart, of Nevada.

2. What effect has the demonetization of silver had upon our mining industry, Hon. Henry M. Teller, of Colorado.

3. What would the effect be of restoring silver to unlimited coinage, Hon. Richard P. Bland, of Missouri.

4. Will the free coinage of silver result in making this country a dumping ground for the surplus silver of the world if there is any surplus? General Conrad Jordan of New York.

5. So long as the United States remains a creditor nation, can there be any reasonable fear that this country would be called upon to part with either gold or silver to any dangerous extent? Hon. James B. Beck, of Kentucky.

6. Should not a portion of the National Silver Reserve and security for circulation be kept in silver? John Thompson, Esq., of New York.

7. Should not silver certificates be issued on bullion at coinage value the same as is being done with gold? Wm. P. St. Johns, Esq., New York.

8. On the silver and gold question and a plan for bimetallism, Ivan C. Michels, Washington, D. C.

9. Has gold appreciated or silver depreciated in value? Hon. E. Wolcott and Hon. G. G. Symes, both of Colorado.

I have every reason to believe that this National Silver Convention will be a representative one, and its power will be felt here in Washington during the next Congress. IVAN C. MICHELS.

Washington, D. C.

THE TRIUMPH OF SILVER.

The Silver Dollar truthfully portrays the financial situation in the annexed:

The triumph of silver is near at hand. Nearly 17 years ago, by a base conspiracy, silver was demonetized in the United States. For five long years not a silver dollar was coined by the mint of this country. The gold bugs had complete control. Germany had been converted to the cause, and Bismarck had struck a blow at France that came back like a boomerang on Germany again, and financial distress prevailed all over Europe. Following the demonetization of silver in the United States in 1873 came the great panic of that year, which brought about wide-spread ruin. Not again until 1879 did prosperity begin to dawn upon the country. In 1878 we again began the coining of silver under the Bland bill, which compelled the Government to coin 2,000,000 of dollars per month, and permitted any amount above that up to \$4,000,000 per month. But strange as it may appear every Secretary of the Treasury, from 1878 to the present hour, has refused to coin over \$2,000,000 per month, and every President, whether Democrat or Republican, has held the mint to limited coinage. With that, however, we have kept even with the contraction of the National Bank notes, and have added a few millions to our circulating medium, merely enough to keep a great financial panic off of the commercial world. But as the nation has grown, as population has increased, the money volume of the country has grown smaller and smaller in a capital until now business is in a measure paralyzed for want of money, and we are going on into a panic in 1891—unless silver is remonetized and the mints thrown open again to free and unlimited coinage. Our mines are fairly productive, at least they are producing enough of the precious metals to give us prosperity, if Congress will only allow our gold and silver to be coined as fast as it is mined and put into circulation as money. The people at large are studying this silver question now intelligently. They have discovered that something is wrong in our finances, for they know that they are not prospering as they should. They find by this limited coinage and demonetization of silver that our farmers and our cotton growers are being robbed to the tune of at least \$200,000,000 a year. They propose to stand it no longer, but to demand of Congress more money, and that that money shall be in gold and silver as it is mined. They are getting determined that silver bullion shall not be shipped out of the country for the benefit of other nations, and hence it is that they will assemble in a great national silver convention in St. Louis on November 26th to study this question more closely and to take such action as will compel Congress to do justly. The gold bugs have nearly ruined this country, and would have succeeded but for silver. Hence it is the people are determined that silver shall triumph, and with it will come joy and rejoicing to the entire nation.

Chinese Smuggler Captured.
Special to the JOURNAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Constable Ellsworth captured a Chinaman from Ensenada, who had a valise containing a number of packages of opium, on which were Chinese stamps, showing that smuggling is being carried on between Lower California and this country. The Chinaman was locked up to await trial.

The Boys Still Exercising.
Special to the JOURNAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Stockton 10, Sacramento 1.

W. U. T. CO. TOWANAMAKER

PRESIDENT GREEN PLEADS FOR THE TELEGRAPHIC CORPORATION.

The Company Refuses to Accept the Rates Established by Wanamaker.

Special to the JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The following correspondence was made public to-day:

"New York, Nov. 12, 1889.
To Hon. John Wanamaker, Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.: Dear Sir:

I have your favor of October 30th, enclosing your official order of same date purporting to fix the rates for the Government telegraph service of the fiscal year. The order has had all the careful and deliberate consideration that an official document from such a high source is entitled to receive, and after such full consideration

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THE TRIUMPH OF SILVER.

The Silver Dollar truthfully portrays the financial situation in the annexed:

The triumph of silver is near at hand. Nearly 17 years ago, by a base conspiracy, silver was demonetized in the United States. For five long years not a silver dollar was coined by the mint of this country. The gold bugs had complete control. Germany had been converted to the cause, and Bismarck had struck a blow at France that came back like a boomerang on Germany again, and financial distress prevailed all over Europe. Following the demonetization of silver in the United States in 1873 came the great panic of that year, which brought about wide-spread ruin. Not again until 1879 did prosperity begin to dawn upon the country. In 1878 we again began the coining of silver under the Bland bill, which compelled the Government to coin 2,000,000 of dollars per month, and permitted any amount above that up to \$4,000,000 per month. But strange as it may appear every Secretary of the Treasury, from 1878 to the present hour, has refused to coin over \$2,000,000 per month, and every President, whether Democrat or Republican, has held the mint to limited coinage. With that, however, we have kept even with the contraction of the National Bank notes, and have added a few millions to our circulating medium, merely enough to keep a great financial panic off of the commercial world. But as the nation has grown, as population has increased, the money volume of the country has grown smaller and smaller in a capital until now business is in a measure paralyzed for want of money, and we are going on into a panic in 1891—unless silver is remonetized and the mints thrown open again to free and unlimited coinage. Our mines are fairly productive, at least they are producing enough of the precious metals to give us prosperity, if Congress will only allow our gold and silver to be coined as fast as it is mined and put into circulation as money. The people at large are studying this silver question now intelligently. They have discovered that something is wrong in our finances, for they know that they are not prospering as they should. They find by this limited coinage and demonetization of silver that our farmers and our cotton growers are being robbed to the tune of at least \$200,000,000 a year. They propose to stand it no longer, but to demand of Congress more money, and that that money shall be in gold and silver as it is mined. They are getting determined that silver bullion shall not be shipped out of the country for the benefit of other nations, and hence it is that they will assemble in a great national silver convention in St. Louis on November 26th to study this question more closely and to take such action as will compel Congress to do justly. The gold bugs have nearly ruined this country, and would have succeeded but for silver. Hence it is the people are determined that silver shall triumph, and with it will come joy and rejoicing to the entire nation.

More Land for the People.
Special to the JOURNAL.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 13.—A special from Vermillion Reservation, in Northern Minnesota, says the Bois Fort Chippewas have

accepted the proposition of the Government in regard to taking land in several, and for this purpose have ceded to the United States their reservation, embracing about 116,000 acres.

The Colorado Storm.
Special to the JOURNAL.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Nov. 13.—No further particulars have been received to-day regarding the damage and loss of life by the last snow storm. A number of cattlemen

were interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press to-day. They hardly think their loss will be as great as at first supposed. The heaviest losers will be sheep men, whose herds have been greatly thinned out. The Denver & Fort Worth road got their passenger trains through to day, the first in eleven days. There is a light snow falling to-night.

The Flyer at Napa.
Special to the JOURNAL.

NAPA, Calif., Nov. 13.—Hickock and Marvin, the trainers, arrived to-day with the famous trotters Sunol, Palo Alto, Adonis, Standard, Phallas, Bowballs and Sport. They will drive all the horses Saturday and attempt to beat previous records. Marvin relates the report that Sunol has been sold to Bonner. He says the mare is not likely to be sold outside of California.

L. B. Frankel Dead.
Special to the JOURNAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—L. B. Frankel, a stockbroker, died this morning after an illness of several months. He was a member of the firm of L. B. Frankel, of San Francisco and Virginia City, which failed in 1880 for a large amount. A wife, son and daughter survive him.

Sensible Resolutions.
Special to the JOURNAL.

DENVER, Nov. 13.—In the Silver Convention to-day resolutions were adopted favoring St. Louis as the place for holding the World's Fair. Another resolution adopted recommends Congress to provide for the coining of at least \$4,000,000 of silver each month.

A Flare Mill Burned.
Special to the JOURNAL.

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 13.—The Elk Grove flour mill, owned by Hill and Bauer, at Elk Grove, this county, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss over \$10,000, insurance about \$4,000. The fire was started by tramps.

Is It Black Bart?
Special to the JOURNAL.

ROXBURG, Or., Nov. 13.—A lone highwayman held up the Coos Bay stage to-day. He cut open the registered letters and pouches and rifled them of their con-

tents, but to include all their official business. Upon the present occasion a course is pursued which gives your high official sanction to an attitude towards us which we consider so unjust and so well calculated to operate prejudicially to our general telegraph business that we feel compelled to enter our earnest protest against it. The further course you suggest of a board of arbitration is within what we have always preferred. We have stood ready always to supply to the incumbent of your office the fullest opportunity for search into the cost of telegraphic business and to accept freely his impartial judgment. If you prefer to delegate that judgment to a board composed as you suggest, leaving the rates for this year to be governed by that, we shall be glad to meet it. Respecting the personal interviews referred to in your letter, I regret that there was a misunderstanding as to any positive engagement to see you again after our last conference. When we separated you asked if you should see me again. I answered that I did not know of any good that could come of further conference, but if I found it time I would make a short call.

MADE A BAD JOB OF IT.
Special to the JOURNAL.

WOONDAUER, Nov. 13.—Joseph M. Hillman was hanged here to-day for the murder of a peddler. When the body shot up into air a distance of 15 feet the noose failed to tighten and the rope slipped around on the wretched man's neck. He groaned and shrieked, and his words could almost be distinguished. He struggled with his arms and finally succeeded in sufficiently freeing his hands to almost reach the rope. The hangman reached up to the noose and finally succeeded in getting it around the weight of the body rested on the throat, and life was slowly strangled out of the condemned man.

A GOOD BROTHER.
Special to the JOURNAL.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Nov. 13.—Ex-Mayor John Carmichael, of Malster, signed today for the benefit of his creditors. This was the result of aiding his brother Daniel, in making the latter's forged papers good.

BORN.

LINN—In Reno, Nov. 12, 1889, to the wife of A. L. Linn, a daughter.

NEW TO-DAY.

M'KISSICK'S OPERA HOUSE.

JOHN PIPER.....Lesse.

ONE NIGHT ONLY!

Wednesday Eve., Nov. 20, 1889!

THE WONDERFUL SUCCESS,

Mrs. Francis Hodges Burnett's own dramatization of her beautiful story,

Little Lord Fa

NEVADA STATE JOURNAL

PRICE OF DAILY JOURNAL,
12½ CENTS PER WEEK.

TIME TABLES.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Train
at Reno.The following table gives the time of arrival and
departure of passenger trains at Reno:

TRAIN	ARRIVED	LEVED.
Central Pacific.....	6:20 a.m.	6:40 a.m.
No. 1, eastbound express.....	9:45 a.m.	9:50 a.m.
No. 2, eastbound express.....	2:30 p.m.	2:50 p.m.
No. 3, eastbound express.....	7:15 p.m.	7:35 p.m.
Virginia & Truckee.....		
No. 1, Virg. & Truckee.....	8:00 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
No. 2, San Francisco express.....	11:45 a.m.	1:45 p.m.
Express and freight.....	7:00 p.m.	8:00 p.m.

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails
at Reno.

MAIL TRAIN	ARRIVED	CLOSED.
San Francisco and Sacramento.....	8:30 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
Cali. (west of Truckee), Or. & W. T. and E. C......	8:30 a.m.	8:45 a.m.
Trucks and Lake Tahoe.....	7:15 a.m.	8:00 a.m.
Eastern Nevada and States, Virginia, Oregon, Gimboree, and Southern Nevada.....	8:45 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
Mono, Joyce and Alpine counties.....	8:00 p.m.	9:00 a.m.
Savusaville, Cedarville, Quincy and points north.....	7:30 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
Bufalo Meadow and points south.....	7:30 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
Deeth, Eureka, and Ely counties, Nev.....	8:00 p.m.	8:00 a.m.

BREVITIES.

Judge Leonard returned yesterday morning
from the Bay, where she has been purchas-
ing a holiday stock for the Palace Bakery.Look at Fredricks' news! Every article
to be found in a first-class jewelry
store can be obtained at this establish-
ment. The house is a credit to Reno.Mrs. Otto Hartung returned yesterday
from the Bay, where she has been purchas-
ing a holiday stock for the Palace Bakery.Charles E. Cook, Secretary of the Baldwin
Theatre, San Francisco, and out on the
road heralding the Little Lord Fauntleroy
company, was in Reno yesterday making
the necessary arrangements for the appear-
ance here next Wednesday evening.

New V. & T. Time-Table.

The V. & T. new time-card goes into effect
next Monday, the 18th inst. Trains
will run as follows: Train No. 1, passenger,
east-bound, will leave Reno at 10:20 a.m.,
arrive at Carson at 11:35, leave
Carson at 11:45, arriving at Virginia at 1:10
p.m. West-bound passenger, No. 2, will
leave Virginia at 6:20 p.m., arrive at
Carson at 7:35 depart at 7:45, arrive at
Reno at 9:15 p.m. West-bound local pas-
senger, No. 4, will leave Virginia at 7:45
a.m., arrive at Carson at 9:20, depart at
9:30 a.m. at Reno at 11:40. East-bound
passenger, No. 3, will leave Reno at 1:45
p.m., arrive at Carson at 4 depart at 5:15,
arriving in Virginia at 7:30 p.m.

At the Opera House.

Patti Rossa was welcomed by a good

audience last night. It is a pity that such

a sparkling little artist should be tied up

to such a supporting company, and pro-

ducing through the country such a plot-

less, and senseless piece, as "Bob."

With a good piece of proper support, Patti

would soon make a fortune, for she is in-

deed the light comedy queen of America,

far superior to what Louis ever was. There

is a sparkle and artistic finish to every-

thing she does.

"Chat Social."

Professor and Mrs. Jackson gave a "chat

social" in honor of Miss Wakely, of Santa

Cruz, at their residence Tuesday evening.

A good time followed, and after refresh-

ments were served, about 12 o'clock, the

party broke up with a vote that a very

pleasant evening had been spent. Among

those present were Professors Hillman,

Miller and Devol, S. J. Hodgkinson, Mr.

Van Harlingen and Mr. Moran, and Misses

Sims, Devol, Rhodes, Miller and Pinne-

ger.

The Masquerade.

For the Knights of Honor ball on Thanksgiv-

ing night there will be over 100 com-

petitors for the first prizes. The spec-

tators are promised the grandest evening's

entertainment ever given in Reno. Tickets

can be procured for masqueraders at Nas-

by's, R. Herz, I. Friedlich and S. Emrich.

Spectators' tickets will be sold at the Pa-

cilion on the evening of the ball.

Card of Thanks.

At the regular meeting of the W. C. T.

U. on Tuesday, November 12, the following

resolution was offered: That our thanks

be tendered to the citizens of Reno and

Nevada for their constant attendance and

valuable aid, financially and otherwise, to

the series of lectures given by Major

George A. Miller in Reno last week.

A. C. Sessions, Secretary

An Eagle.

An eagle was seen yesterday on the top

of a tree on the road to the race track.

The Journal wants to stand off the Exam-

iner's best, and offers a reward of a bird's-

eye view of Reno to the hunter who will

bring the bird to the Journal office.

Advice to Mothers.

You are disturbed at night and broken

of your rest by a sick child suffering and

crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so,

send at once and get a bottle of Mrs.

Winlow's Soothing Syrup for Children

Teething. Its value is incalculable.

It is a medicine and a tonic, and

will relieve the poor little sufferer imme-

diately. Depended upon it, mothers, there

is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery

and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and

bowels, cures warts, hiccup, the gout, rheu-

matism, asthma, and gout, and is an au-

cure to the whole system. Mrs. Win-

low's Soothing Syrup is Children's teeth-

ing to present the taste, and is the

prescription of one of the oldest and best

female doctors and physicians in the

United States, and is for sale by all drug-

stores and ranges sold by Lange & Schmidt

Every house and store should have them.

Call and inquire before purchasing.

LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY

SEN. PAYNE'S SUCCESSOR.

MRS. BURNETT'S CHARMING PLAY
TO BE SEEN
HERE.The Sale of Seats Will Begin Next
Monday—A Big Rush
Expected.GALVIN S. BRICE MENTIONED
AS THE MOST AVAIL-
ABLE MAN.He Has the Deepest Barrel, and Is
Willing to Open It to Gain
His Ends.

Special to the JOURNAL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 12.—There
was a great deal of talk today about the
successorship of Senator Payne, of Ohio.
At first it was believed that John R. Mc-
Lean, proprietor of the Cincinnati En-
quirer, would make an effort to secure the
position, as he was a well-known aspirant
at the time of Mr. Payne's election, but
Mr. McLean, who resides in Washington, says he would not have the place if it was
offered him without being sought, as he
has not now an exalted an opinion of the
United States Senatorship as he had five
years ago.Ohio Republicans and Democrats alike
now in the National Capitol believe that
Calvin S. Brice will be Senator Payne's
successor. Brice is a personal friend of
the Payne's and the Waitneys and his
election would mean the elevation of the
Payne-Whitney family and put him in a
position which would enable him to assist
Secretary Whitney in securing the Presi-
dential nomination in 1892. Brice is
many times a millionaire, and the Paynes
and Whitneys are regular mixes of wealth.
If General Brice does not make an effort
to secure the Senatorship, it will, in the
minds of many people here, be regarded as
an indication that Whitney will not make
an effort to secure the Presidential nomi-
nation, but if he should enter the fight and
succeed it will be taken as a notice to the
Hill-Cleveland crowd that the Payne-Brice
combination are in the arena for 1892 and
will likely include Governor-elect Campbell
of Ohio, for the Vice-Presidential nomi-
nation.There is talk here of Chairman Neal,
John A. McMahon and John H. Thomas,
well-known Ohio Democrats, but there
would be nothing behind those people be-
yond their personal ambition.There is less concern in Washington
about the Ohio Senatorship than there is
over the losses which will follow in the
Lower House of Congress when the Dem-
ocratic Legislature of Ohio redistricts the
State. It is conceded that the Democrats
intend to practically reverse the present
order of representation of the two political
parties in Congress from that State. At
present there are sixteen Republi-
cans and five Democrats in the House. It is
admitted by Republicans that Ohio can be
reduced so as to give the Democrats at least
thirteen or fourteen Congressmen and leave
the Republicans but seven or eight.Among those the Democrats are re-
sponsible for are McKinley, Butterworth, Morey and Kennedy, some of the most distinguished members
of the delegation.

AMERICANS IN BERLIN.

The Colony Will Give a Dinner Thanksgiving.

(Copyright 1889 by James Gordon Bennett.)

New York Herald Cable—Special to the JOURNAL.

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—There was a meeting
today at the American Legation in Mo-
hrenstrasse to decide upon the best way of
celebrating Thanksgiving. A dinner was
finally decided upon, and a committee of
18 leading American residents is in charge
of the arrangements.Minister Phelps was recently presented
to Princess Frederick Charles, the widow of
famous Red Prince, at a special audience
granted for the purpose in the splendid
palace of the hero at Ziehens Platz and
Wilhelmstrasse. Everything passed off
well, as is sure to be the case under the
skillful management of Baron Von Wagen-
heim, his highness' master of ceremonies.The Princess was assisted by her lady in
waiting, Madame Von Alvensleben, and
various young ladies of the court. Princess

Frederick Charles has kindly feelings toward

the children of his various friends, and

Lord Randolph Churchill made presents of

five dollars each to the children of the

Princess.

Little Lord Fauntleroy will be rendered in

Reno on next Wednesday night and no one

should fail to attend the performance.

The company that will present this great

success here is the same that appeared at

the Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco.

The sale of seats for this great event will

not begin till Saturday next. The inquiries

for seats have been quite numerous and a
great rush for seats is expected.

Notice.

On and after July 19, 1889, George
Becker, proprietor of the Reno Soda and
Bottling works, will buy and deliver in

Reno, cream and lemon, per doz..... \$5

Sarsaparilla, per doz..... 75

Ginger ale, per doz..... 75

Sarsaparilla as iron, per doz..... 75

Pacific bottled beer, per case..... 350

Fredericksburg San Jose beer, per case..... 350

Friedrichsburg San Jose beer, per case..... 350

Notice.

All parties for whom I have put in out-
side closets will please see that the under-
ground valves and traps are properly pro-
tected from the frost. Pack with cast
asphaltum or paraffin.

Excellent, reliable and economical are the

stores and ranges sold by Lange & Schmidt

Every house and store should have them.

Call and

